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### **OUTGOING**

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CTFR
Count Final Rejection
CTNF
Count Non-Final
CTRS
Count Restriction
EXIN
Examiner Interview
Foreign Reference
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M903
M905  DO/EO Missing Requirement

### **OUTGOING**

# **PTO INTERNAL**

CLMPTO

PTO Prepared Complete Claim Set

File Wrapper Issue Information

SRNT

Examiner Search Hotes

File Wrapper Search Info

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SEQREQ
Sequence Problem Att. from Examiner

CDCHECK

Compact Disk Review Checklist

9/15/03



## United States Patent and Trademark Office

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/021,782	12/18/2001	Cyrus E. Tabery	50432-293	1966
20277 . 75	277 7590 12/08/2003		EXAMINER .	
MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY			ISAAC, STANETTA D	
600 13TH STR WASHINGTO	EET, N.W. N, DC 20005-3096		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	, 20 2000 0000		2812	

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/021,782

Art Unit: 2812

### Response to Arguments

- 1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 09/22/03, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED.
- 2. Applicant's arguments see REMARKS, filed 02/27/03, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-14 under 102 and 103 Rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive.

  Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Yamazaki et al. US Patent 6,242,292.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1,3-6,8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yamazaki et al. US Patent 6,242,292.

laser,

5. <u>Yamazaki</u> discloses a semiconductor method substantially as claimed. See **FIGS. 1-6B** where <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

forming a gate electrode over a substrate; (See col. 9 lines 26-50)

introducing ions into the substrate 11 to form source/drain regions (51, 52) in the substrate proximate to the gate electrode;

activating a portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using a laser; (See col. 9 lines 26-50)

moving the laser and the substrate relative to one another; and (See col. 6 lines 3-45) activating another portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using the

wherein the movement of the laser and the substrate relative to one another is continuous between and during the steps of activating the portion of the source/drain regions and activating the other portion of the source/drain regions. (See col. 9 lines 26-50)

- 6. Pertaining to claim 3, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 1, wherein each portion of the source/drain regions receives more than one single pulse of energy from the laser. (See **col.** 7 lines 1-63)
- 7. Pertaining to claim 5, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 1, wherein a spot area of the laser on the substrate is less than 50 millimeters<sup>2</sup>.
- 8. Pertaining to claim 6, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

forming a gate electrode over substrate;

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introducing ions into the substrate to form source/drain regions in the substrate proximate to the gate electrode;

activating a portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using a laser; moving the laser and the substrate relative to one another; and

activating another portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using the laser,

wherein a spot area of the laser on the substrate is less than 50 millimeters<sup>2</sup> (See col. 3 lines 24-25 where the linear beam of 1mm width and 125 mm length is equal 12.5 mm<sup>2</sup>)

- 9. Pertaining to claim 8, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 6, wherein each portion of the source/drain regions receives more than one single pulse of energy from the laser. (See col. 7 lines 1-63)
- 10. Pertaining to claims 4, 8, 9 and 12, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 8, wherein each pulse from the laser respectively irradiates non-identical portions of the source/drain regions. (See **col.** 7 lines 1-63)
- 11. Pertaining to claim 10, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 6, wherein the laser and the substrate move relative to one another at a constant velocity.
- 12. Pertaining to claim 11, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

forming a gate electrode over a substrate; introducing ions into the substrate to form source/drain regions in the substrate proximate to the gate electrode;

activating a portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using a pulse of laser energy from a laser; moving the laser and the substrate relative to one another; and

activating another portion of the source/drain regions by laser thermal annealing using another pulse of laser energy from the laser,

wherein the laser and the substrate move relative to one another after each pulse of laser energy and each portion of the source/drain regions receives more than one single pulse of energy from the laser.

- 13. Pertaining to claim 13, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 11, wherein a spot area of the laser on the substrate is less than 50 millimeters<sup>2</sup>.
- 14. Pertaining to claim 14, <u>Yamazaki</u> teaches the invention according to claim 11, wherein the laser and the substrate move relative to one another at a constant velocity. (See **col. 6 lines 3-45**)

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 2 and 7are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki et al. Patent Number 6,242,292 in view of prior art
- 3. Claims 2 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki et al. Patent Number 6,242,292 in view of prior art.
- 4. Pertaining to claims 2 and 7, Yamazaki fails the invention according to claim 1, wherein each portion of the source/drain regions receives no more than one single pulse of energy from